

Sample of Cover and Selected Pages

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CODE READER™

Making Difficult Words Easy

Code Reader Books provide codes with “sound keys” to help read difficult words. For example, a word that may be difficult to read is “unicorn,” so it might be followed by a code like this: unicorn (*YOO-nih-korn*). By providing codes with phonetic sound keys, Code Reader Books make reading easier and more enjoyable.

Examples of Code Reader™ Keys

Long a sound (as in make):

a (*with a silent e*) or **ay**

Examples: able (*AY-bul*); break (*brake*)

Short i sound (as in sit): **i** or **ih**

Examples: myth (*mith*); mission (*MIH-shun*)

Long i sound (as in by):

i (*with a silent e*) or **y**

Examples: might (*mite*); bicycle (*BY-sih-kul*)

Keys for the long o sound (as in hope):

o (*with a silent e*) or **oh**

Examples: molten (*MOLE-ten*); ocean (*OH-shen*)

Codes use dashes between syllables (*SIH-luh-buls*), and stressed syllables have capital letters.

To see more Code Reader sound keys, see page 44.



Wild Baby ANIMALS

TREASURE **BAY**

Wild Baby Animals
A Code Reader™ Book
Green Series

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Patent Pending.

Code Reader books are designed using an innovative system of methods
to create and include phonetic codes to enhance the readability of text.

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BABY TIGERS

A deer munches on some leaves. Nearby, a mother tiger and her cubs hide. The mother stands still, waiting for the perfect moment (*MOH-ment*) to pounce (*powns*). Suddenly, the cubs leap and the startled (*STAR-tuld*) deer runs away! The playful cubs have made Mom miss her chance to catch dinner. But she is not upset. She simply sits down to rest and wait for another deer.

Meanwhile (*MEEN-wile*), the cubs chase and swat (*swot*) each other. In time, they will be serious (*SEE-ree-us*) hunters. But for now, they're just two very small and wild (*WYuld*) baby tigers.



Tigers don't roar often, but when they do,
it can be heard (*hurd*) for over a mile!



• How Much Does a Newborn Cub Weigh (way) ?



Tigers are the largest cat species (*SPEE-sheez*) on the planet. They can be six to ten feet long, and they can weigh (*way*) anywhere from 220 to 660 pounds. Kittens weigh only about two to three pounds when they are born, so they have a lot of growing (*GROH-wing*) to do!

Tigers are powerful hunters, but they start off as helpless cubs. They are blind (*BLYnd*), toothless, and wobbly. They need their mothers to protect and care for them. About one to two weeks after birth, cubs' eyes open and they get their first teeth. They totter around as they learn (*lurn*) to walk. As they grow stronger, they pounce and play with other cubs. It looks like they are having fun, but they are actually (*AK-choo-uh-lee*) practicing (*PRAK-tis-sing*) important skills for hunting.



**Permanent teeth
later replace the
cubs' baby teeth.**



Cubs start drinking their mothers' milk after birth (*burth*), but that soon changes (*CHAYN-jez*). At about six to eight weeks old, cubs start solid foods. Their mothers bring them meat from deer and wild pigs. By six months old, cubs only eat meat.

Tigers are apex (*AY-pex*) predators (*PRED-uh-turz*), and mostly hunt large mammals (*MAM-ulz*) like deer and wild boar. They hunt primarily (*pry-MARE-uh-lee*) by sight and sound rather than by smell, and they typically (*TIP-ik-lee*) hunt alone.



An adult tiger can eat more than 50 pounds of food at one time.

From an early (*UR-lee*) age, cubs play at hunting with each other. They sneak, pounce, and pretend to bite. They learn these hunting skills by watching their mothers. At first, cubs just study and copy mom. Later, they will join in the hunt with her and, by 18 months (*munths*) old, the cubs can hunt on their own.

Killing Teeth

Tigers' teeth can be up to 3 inches long!





Tiger habitats—the places they live—include (*in-KLOOD*) forests, swamps, and grasslands. Adult tigers are solitary (*SOL-uh-tare-ee*) animals, often staying away from each other.

Each tiger has its own territory (*TAIR-uh-tor-ree*), which is marked by spraying urine (*YUR-in*), scratching trees, rubbing the scent (*sent*) from their cheeks on plants, and roaring.